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Hayti, the terms of payments were not observed. A new agreement as to the time of payment has been approved and is now in e. Other just claims of citizens of the United States for redress of wrongs suffered during the late political conflict in Havti will, it is hoped, speedily yield to friendly treatment.

Propositions for the amendment of the treaty of extradition between the United stes and Italy are now under consideration. You will be asked to provide the means of

accepting the invitation of the Italian Government to take part in an approaching conerence to consider the adoption of a universal prime meridian from which to reckon oughtude and time. As this proposal follows in the track of the reform sought to be in the meridian conference of Washitiated b ington, held on the invitation of this Government, the United States should manilest a friendly interest in the Italian pro posal

# Authority to Accept Invitations.

In this connection I may refer with anproval to the suggestion of my predecessors, that standing provision be made for accepting, whenever deemed advisable, the frequent invitations of foreign governments to share in conferences looking to advancement of international reforms in regard to science, sanitation, commercial laws and procedure and other matters affecting the intercourse and progress of modern com-

In the summer of 1889 an incident occurred which for some time threatened to interrupt the cordiality of our relations with the Government of Portugal. That Government seized the Delagon Bay Itailway, which was constructed under a con-cession granted to an American citizen, and at the same time annulled the charter. The concessionary, who had embarked his fortune in the enterprise, having exhausted other means of retress, was compelled to invoke the protection of his Government.

# A Dispute With Portugal Settled.

Our representations, made coincidently e of the British Government, whose subjects were also largely interested, happily resulted in the recognition by Portugal of the propriety of submitting the claim for muity growing out of its action, to ar-This plan of settlement having bitration. been agreed upon the interested powers readily concurred in the proposal to submit the case to the judgement of three eminent jurists, to be designated by the President of the Swiss Republic, who, upon the joint invitation of the governments of the United States Great Britain and Portugal, has selected persons well qualified for the task before them.

The revision of our treaty relations with the empire of Japan has continued to be he subject of consideration and of correspondence. The questions involved are both grave and delicate; and, while it will be my buty to see that the interests of the United States are not by any changes exposed to undue discrimination, I sincerely hope that such revision as will satisfy the legitimate expectations of the Japanese Government and maintain the present and long existing friendly relations between Japan and the United States, will be effected.

### The Friendship With Mexico.

The friendship between our country and Mexico, born of close neighborhood and strengthened by many considerations of intimute intercourse and reciprocal interest, has never been more conspicuous than now, both untions. The intercourse of the two countries by rail, already great, is making constant growth. The established lines, and those recently projected, add to the intimacy of traffic and open new channels of access to ortance of the Mexican railway system will e further enhanced to a degree almost imwible to forecast. It it should become a way, I recommend that our mission in the City of Mexico be raised to the first class, The cordial character of our relations with Spain warrants the hope that by the continuance of methods of briendly nego-It has been made manifest by a congress ation much may be accomplished in the

Island of Cuba invests the commercial rela-

orders then and offerward prevailing in office Department, being equal, are not in- | cutions and personal violence of the most cluded in this statement on either side. The act "directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon," approved July 14, 1890, has been administered by the Secretary of the Treas-ury with an earnest purpose to get into circulation at the earliest possible dates the full monthly amounts of treasury notes contemplated by its provisions and at the same time to give to the market for sliver bullion such support as the law contem-The recent depreciation in the plates. price of silver has been observed with regret,

## The Result of Specula

The rapid rise in price which anticipated and followed the passage of the act was in-fluenced in some degree by speculation, and the recent reaction is in part the result of the same cause and in part of the recent monetary disturbances. Some months of further trial will be necessary to determine the permanent effect of the recent legislation upon silver values, but it is gratifying to know that the increased circulations secured by the act exerted will continue to exert a

most beneficial influence upon business and upon general values. While it has not been thought best to follow the suggestion of an international conference looking to an agreement tonching the tull use of silver tor coinage at a uniform ratio care has been taken to observe closely any change in the situation abroad, and no favorable opportunity will be lost to promote a result which it is confidently be-

The recent monetary disturbances in England are not unlikely to suggest a re-examination of opinions upon this subject. very large supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in supposed interest of silver, give us a position of advantage in promoting a permanent and safe inter national agreement for the free use of silver as a coin metal.

The efforts of the Secretary to increase the volume of money in circulation by keeping down the Treasury surplus to the lowest practicable limits have been unremitting and in a very high degree successful. The tables presented by him, showing the in-crease of money in circulation during the last two decades, and especially the table showing the increase during the 19 months he has administered the affairs of the department, are interesting and instructive.

\$93,866,813, or about \$1 50 per capita, and bf this increase only \$7,100,000 was due to the recent silver legislation. That this sub-stantial and needed aid given to commerce resulted in an enormous reduction of the public debt and of the annual interest charge have been purchased and redeemed since March 4, 1889, 4 and 41g per cent bonds to the amount of \$211,832,450, at a cost of \$246,-who may be interested to know what businual interest charge of \$8,967,609, and a total saving of interest of \$51,576,706. Increase of Internal Revenue.

# I notice with great pleasure the statement

## of the Secretary that the receipts from in-ternal revenue have increased during the last fiscal year nearly \$12,000,000 and that the cost of collecting this larger revenue was less by \$90,617 than for the same purpose in the preceding year. The percentage of collection of the customs revenue was less nor more hopeful of increased benefit to for the last fiscal year than ever be ore. Board pro-The Customs Administration wided for by the act of June 10, 1890, was selected with great care, and is composed, in part, of men whose previous experience in

the administration of the old customs regufresh areas of demand and supply. The im- lations had made them familiar with the evils to be remedied, and, in part, of men whose legal and judicial acquirements and experience scemed to fit them for the work nk in the projected inter-continental rail- of interpreting and applying the new statute. The chief aim of the law is to secure honest valuations of all dutiable merchandise, and to make these valuations uniform at all our

direction of an adjustment of pending ques-direction of an adjustment of pending ques-classes of importers, resulting not only in a classes of importers, resulting not only in a extent and development of our trade with the great loss of revenue, but in a most intoler Island of Cuba invests the commercial rela-tions of the United States and Spain with a peculiar importance. It is not doubted that a special arrangement in personal arrangement in provide to comable discrimination against honesty. It is special arrangement in regard to com-merce, bused upon the reciprocity provision with us as unfriendly. If any duty is sup-plating, and every effort is being made to posed to be excessive let the complaint be lodged there. It will surely not be claimed by any well disposed people that a ramedy may be sought and allowed in a system of quasi-smuggling.

extreme character. Some of these cases have been dealt with through the Depart-ment of Justice, and in some cases the postoffices have been abolished or suspended. I have directed the Postmaster General to pursue this course in all cases where other efforts failed to secure for any Postmaster, not himself in fault, an opportunity peace-fully to exercise the duties of his office. But such action will not supplant the ef-forts of the Department of Justice to bring

forts of the Department of Justice to bring the particular offenders to punishment. The vacation by judicial decrees of fratidulent certificates of naturalization upon bills in equity filed by the Attorney General in the Circuit Court of the United States is a new application of a familiar equity jurisdiction. Nearly 100 such derees have been taken during the year, the

evidence disclosing that a very large number of fraudulent certificates of naturalization have been issued.

## Inquiring Into Naturalization.

And in this connection I beg to renew my commendation that laws be so amended as o require a more full and searching inquiry nto all the facts necessary to naturalizati before any certificates are granted. It cer-

tainly is not too much to require that an application for American citizenship shall b heard with as much care and recorded with as much formality as are given to cases involving the pettiest property right. At the last session I returned, without my approval, a bill entitled "An act to prohibit

promote a result which it is confidently be-lieved would confer very large benefits upon the commerce of the world. A Warning Against Impulsive Legislation.

made under existing laws to suppress this evil, though it is not certain that it will be found adequate. Our

# PRAISE FOR WANAMAKER.

ECONOMY AND BETTER MAIL FACILI-TIES AT ONCE.

> The Operations of the New Lottery Law-Already the End Has Been in a Large Measure Abated-Greater Accuracy and Dispatch.

The report of the Postmaster General shows the most gratifying progress in the important work committed to his charge. The business methods have been greatly improved. A large economy in expenditures

The increase of \$4,750,000 in receipts ing the 19 months has been in the aggregate have been realized. The deficiency this year is \$5,786,300 as against \$6,350,183 last year, notwithstanding the great enlargement of the service. Mail routes have been extended and quickened, and greater accuracy and dispublic debt and of the annual interest charge patch in distribution and delivery have is matter of increased satisfaction. There been attained. The report will be found to be full of interest and suggestion, not only

who may be interested to know what busi-620,741, resulting in the reduction of the an- | ness methods can do for that department of public administration which most nearly touches all our people. The passage of the act to amend certain

sections of the revised statutes referring to otteries, adopted November 14, 1889, have been received with great and deserved popular favor. The Postoffice Department and the Department of Justice at once entered upon the enforcement of the law with sym-pathetic vigor, and already the public mails have been largely freed from the iraudulent and demoralizing appeals and literature emanating from the lottery companies.

# GROWTH OF THE NEW NAVY.

Favorable Consideration Asked for the Recommendations of the Secretary.

The construction and equipment of the new ships for the navy have made very satis actory progress. Since March 4, 1889, nine new vessels have been put in commission, and during this winter four more, including one monitor, will be added. The

construction of the other vessels authorized is being pushed both in the Government and private yards with energy and watched with the most scrupulous care. The experiments conducted during the year to test the relative resisting power of

Secretary.

#### PITTSBURG DISPATCH. TUESDAY. DECEMBER 2. 1890. THE

of Wilford Woodrnff, President of the Mor-mon church, in which he advised his people "to refrain from contracting any marriage forbidden by the laws of the land," has attracted wide attention, and it is hoped that its influence will be highly beneficial in re-straining infractions of the laws of the United States.

## Must Keep an Eye on Them.

But the fact should not be overlooked that the doctrine or belief of the church that polygamous marriages are rightful and supported by divine revelation remains un-changed. President Woodruff does not renounce the doctrine, but refrains from teaching it, and advises against the practice of it because the law is against it. Now, it is quite true that the law should not attempt to deal with the faith or belief of any one; but it is quite another thing, and the only sate thing, so to deal with the territory of Utah as that those who believe polygamy to

he rightful shall not have the power to make it lawful.

The admission of the States of Wyoming and Idaho to the Union are events full of i terest and congratulation not only to the people of those States now happily endowed with a full participation in our privileges and responsibilities, but to all our peo Another belt of States stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The work of the Patent Office has won

from all sources very high commendation. The amount accomplished has been largely increased, and all the results have been suc as to secure confidence and consideration for the suggestions of the commissioner.

#### Time for a New Apportionment.

The cnumeration of the people of the United States under the provisions of act of March 1, 1890, has been completed, and the result will be at once officially communicated to Congress. The completion of this decennial enumeration devolves upon Congress the duty of making a new apportionment of representatives "among the several States according to their respective numbers." At the last session I had occasion to return

with my objections several bills making provisions for the erection of public buildings, for the reason that expenditures con-templated were, in my opinion, greatly in excess of any public need. No class of leg-islation is more liable to abuse, or to degen-

erate into an unseemly scramble about the public treasury, than this. There should be exercised in this matter a wise economy based upon some responsible and impartial examination and report as to each case under a general law. Condition of the Farmers.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture deserves especial attention, in view of the fact that the year has been marked in a very unusual degree by agitation and organ-ization among the farmers looking to an increase in the profits of their business. It will be found that the efforts of the department have been intelligently and sealously devoted to the promotion of the interests

intrusted to its care. A very substantial improvement in the market prices of the leading farm products during the year is noticed. The price of wheat advanced from 81 cents in October, 1889, to \$1 003/ in October, 1890; corn from 31 cents to 5014 cents; oats from 1914 cents to 43 cents, and barley from 65 cents to 78 cents. Meats showed a substantial, but not so large, ao increase. The export trade in live animals and fowls shows a very large increase; the total for the year ending June 30, 1890, was \$33,000,000, and the increase over the preceding year was over \$15,000,000. Nearly 200,000 more cattle and over 45,000 more hogs were exported than in the pre-

ceding year. The Increase of Exports.

The export trade in beel and pork products and in dairy products was very largely in-creased, the increase in the article of butter alone being from 15,504,978 pounds to 29,-748,042 pounds, and the total increasefin the value of meal and dairy products exported being \$34,000,000. This trade, so directly helpful to the farmer, it is believed, will be yet further and very largely increased when the system of inspection and sanitary supervision now provided by law is brought fully into operation.

The efforts of the Secretary to establish the healthfulness of our meats against the disparaging imputations that have been put upon them abroad have resulted in substantial progress. Veterinary surgeons sent out by the department are now allowed to

The Beet Sugar Industry.

same month of the preceding year, with liabilities diminished by about \$5,000,000. The value of our exports of domestic mer-handise during the last year was over \$115,000,000 greater than the preceding year, and was only exceeded once in our history. About \$100,000,000 of this excess was in ag-ricultural products. The production of pig

donable error. There were but two methods of maintaining iron-always a good gauge of general pros-perity-is shown by a recent census bulletin to have been 153 per cent greater in 1890 control of this question open to Congress: To place all of these articles upon the than in 1880, and the production of steel 290 per cent greater. Mining in coal has had no limitation ex-

benefits.

visions.

more than an offer.

Advantages of This System.

The latter method, I think, possesses great

advantages. It expresses in advance the consent of Congress to reciprocity arrange-ments affecting these products, which must otherwise have been delayed and unascer-

tained until each treaty was ratified by the

Senate and the necessary legislation enacted by Congress. Experience has shown that

One End of the Bargain Fixed.

STSHON

Repetition of Former Recommendat

cept that resulting from deficient transportation. The general testimony is that labor is everywhere fully employed, and the reports for last year show a smaller number of employes affected by strikes and lockouts than in any year since 1884. The depression in the prices of agricultural products has been greatly relieved, and abundant and hopeful tone was beginning to be felt by all our people. The Recent Crisis.

These promising influences have been in some degree checked by the surprising and very unfavorable monetary events which have recently taken place in England. It have recently taken place in England. It is gratifying to know that these did not grow in any degree out of financial relations of London with our peo-ple, or out of any discredit at-tached to our securities held in that market. The return of our bonds and stocks was caused by a money stringency in England, not by any loss of value or credit in the

curities themselves. We could not, however, wholly escape the ill effects of a foreign monetary agitation, accompanied by such extraordinary incidents as characterized this. It is not be-lieved, however, that these evil incidents which have for the time untavorably affected values in this country, can long withstand

the strong, safe and wholesome influences which are operating to give to our people profitable returns in all branches of legiti-mute trade and industry.

A TEST OF THE TARIFF DEMANDED BEFORE THE SYSTEM IS AGAIN DISTURBED.

Slap at the Foreigners for Their Criticism of the McKinley Measure-Reciprocity Referred to, but Not Favored in Very Strong Terms.

The apprehension that our tariff may again and at once be subjected to important general changes would undoubtedly add a depressing influence of the most serious goods. character. The general tariff act has only partially gone into operation, some of its

SOME SUGGESTIONS important provisions being limited to take AS TO THE WORK NEEDED AT THE SHORT effect at dates yet in the future. The general provisions of the law have been in force less than 60 days. Its permanent effects upon trade and prices still largely stand in The Statesmen Will Have to Hustle to Ac-

onjecture. It is curious to note that the advance in the prices of articles wholly unaffected by the tariff act was by many hastily ascribed to that act. Notice was not taken of the fact that the general tendency of the markets was upward from influences wholly apart from the recent tariff legislation.

# Got the Measures Mixed.

The enlargement of our currency by the silver bill undoubtedly gave an upward ten-dency to trade and had a marked effect on prices, but this natural and desired effect of the silver legislation was by many errone ously attributed to the tariff act.

There is neither wisdom nor justice in the suggestion that the subject of tariff revision shall be opened before this law has had a fair trial. It is quite true that every tariff schedule is subject to objections. No bill was ever framed, I suppose, that in all of its rates and classifications had the full approval even of a party caucus. Such legislation is always and necessarily

the product of compromise as to details, and the present law is no exception. But in its general scope and effect I think it will justily the support of those who believe that American legislation should conserve and detend American trade and the wages of American workmen.

#### Experience All That is Necessary. The misinformation as to the terms of the

act, which has been so widely disseminated at home and abroad, will be corrected by ex-

and exporting these articles by placing them on the free list entitled us to expect a fair return in the way of customs con-Congress a report adopted by the International American Conference upon the sub-ject o' the incorporation of an International American Bank, with a view to facilitating money exchanges between States represented in that conference. Such an institution would greatly promote the trade we are cessions upon articles exported by us to them was so obvious that to have gratuitously abandoned this opportunity to en-large our trade would have been an unpar-

#### seeking to develop. Some Caution Should be Used.

I renew the recommendation that a careful To place all of these article treaty agree-dutiable list subject to such treaty agree-ments as could be secured, or to place them it acceptly upon the free list, but subject and well-guarded charter be granted. I do not think the powers granted should include those ordinarily exercised by trust, guaranty all presently upon the free list, but subject to the reimposition of specified duties if the and safe deposit companies, or that more branches in the United States should be aucountries from which we received them should refuse to give us suitable reciprocal thorized than are strictly necessary to accomplish the object primarily in view, namely, is quite important that prompt action

should be taken in this matter in order that any appropriations for better communicatiors with these countries and any agree-ments that may be made for reciprocal trade may not be hindered by the inconvenilent practices which may be presented to ence of making exchanges through Eurothem. pean money centers, or burdened by the tribute, which is an incident of that method of business.

some treaties looking to reciprocal trade have failed to secure a two-thirds vote in The bill for the relief of the Supreme the Senate for ratification, and others hav-ing passed that stage have for years awaited Court has, after many years of discussion, reached a position where final action is easithe concurrence of the House and Senate in such modifications of our revenue laws as ly attainable and it is hoped that any differences of opinion may be so harmonized as to save the essential features of this very im-portant measure. In this connection I carnwere necessary to give effect to their pr estly renew my recommendation that salar-ies of the Judges of United States Courts be We now have the concurrence of both Houses in advance in a distinct and definite offer of free entry to our ports of specific ar-ticles. The executive is not required to deal so readjusted that none of them shall receive less than \$5,000 per annum.

### Land Grants in Dispute.

in conjecture as to what Congress will ac-cept. Indeed, this reciprocity provision is The subject of unadjusted Spanish and Mexican land grants and the urgent necessity for providing some commission or tri-bunal for the trial of questions of title Our part of the bargain is complete; de growing out of the same were twice brought by me to the at-tention of Congress at last session. Bills have been reported from the proper commit-tees in both Houses upon the subject and I livery has been made; and when the conntries from which we receive sugar, coffee, tea and bides have placed on their free lists such of our products as shall be agreed upon, as an equivalent for our concession, a proclamation of that fact completes the transaction; and in the meantime our own very earnestly hope that this Congress will put an end to delay which has attended the people have free sugar, tes, coffee and hides. settlement of disputes as to the title between settlers and elaimants under these grants. The indications thus far given are very These disputes retard the prosperity and disturb the peace of large and important communities. The Governor of New Mez-ico, in his last report to the Secretary of the hopeful of early and favorable action by the countries from which we receive our large imports of coffee and sugar, and it is confidently believed that if steam communi Interior, suggests some modifications of the provisions of the pending bills relating to cation with these countries can be promptly small holdings of farm lands. I commend improved and enlarged the next year will show a most gratifying increase in our ex-ports of breadstuffs and provisions, as well as of some important lines of manufactured to your attention the suggestions of the Secretary of the Interior upon this subject. The enactment of a national bankrupt law I still regard as very desirable. The constitution having given to Congress jurisdiction of this subject it should be exercised and uniform rules provided for the administration of the affairs of insolvent debtors. The inconveniences resulting from occasional and temporary exercise of this power by Congress, and from the conflicting

State codes of insolvency which come into force should be removed by the enactment complish All Before Them-An Apportionment Law Said to be Necessarynational bankrupt law. An International Copyright Law.

In addition to the important bills that be-I also renew my recommendation in favor came laws before adjournment of last seslegislation attording just copyright prosion, some other bills of the highest importtection to foreign authors on a footing of ance were well advanced toward a final vote. reciprocal advantages for our authors and now stand upon the calendars of the abroad. It may still be possible for this Congress

The Question of Irrigation.

Limits of Government.

Postal Telegraph Plan.

FOR THE FORCE BILL.

FORMER MESSAGE.

But against this sign of hope and progres

two Houses in favored positions. The presto inaugurate, by suitable legislation, a movement looking to uniformity and in-creased safety in the use of couples and ent session has a fixed limit, and if the measures are not now brought to final vote, all the work that has been done upon them by brakes upon freight trains engaged in interthis Congress is lost. State commerce. The chief difficulty in the

The proper consideration of these of an way is to secure agreement as to the best appliances, simplicity, effectiveness and cost being considered. This difficulty will only yield to legislation which should be apportionment bill and of the annual appropriation bills will require not only that no working day of the session shall be lost, but based upon full inquiry and impartial test. The purpose should be to secure the co-operation of all well-disposed managers and owners, but the fearful fact that every that measures of minor and local interest shall not be allowed to interrupt or retard the progress of these that are of universal interest. In view of these conditions I re-frain from bringing before you at this time some suggestions that would otherwise be year's delay involves the sacrifice of 2,000 lives and the maiming of 20,000 young men should plead both with Congress and manmade, and most earnestly invoke your atagers against any needless delay. tention to the duty of perfecting the portant legislation now well advanced. To some of these measures which seem to The subject of the conservation and equal distribution of water supply of arid regions has had much attention from Congress but most important I now briefly call your attention: has not as yet been put upon a permanent and satisfactory basis. The urgency of the fact some electors have been accustomed to

Stands by the Subsidies. I desire to repeat with added urgency the ecommendations contained in my last an-ual message in relation to the development new exercise of Federal power and an

new exercise of Federal power and an invasion of the rights of States. Nothing could be further from the truth. Congress has already fixed times for elec-tion of members of Congress. It has de-clared that votes for members of Congress must be by written or printed builot; it has provided for the appointment by Circuit Courts in certain cases and upon the peti-tion of certain number of citizens of elec-tion supervisors, and made it their duty to supervise the registration of voters conduct-ed by the State officers; to challenge persons offering to register, to personally inspect and scrutinize the registry lists and to affix their names to the list for the purpose of identifi-cation and the prevention of irands; to at-tend at elections and remain with boxes till the votes are all cast and counted; to attach to the registry lists and election returns any statement touching the accuracy and fairness of the registry and election, and to take and transmit to the Clerk of the House of Representatives any evidence of fraudu-

Marshals at the Polls.

The same law provides for the appointment of Deputy United States Marshals to attend at the polis; support the super-visors in the discharge of their duties, and to arrest persons violating the election laws. The provisions of this tamiliar title of the revised statutes have been put into exercise by both the great political parties, and in the North as well as in the South, by the filing with court of the petitions required by law.

It is not, therefore, a question whether we shall a general election law, for we now have one and have had for nearly 20 years, but whether we shall have an effective law The present law stops just short of effectiveness, for it surrenders to the local authorities all control over the certification which established the prima facie right to a seat in the House of Representatives. defect should be cured. Equality of rencesentation and the parity of electors must be maintained or everything that is valuable in our system of Government is lost.

Class Prejudices Not to Count.

The qualifications of an elector must be sought in law, not in the opinions, prejudices or fears of any class, however powerful. The path of the elector to the ballot box must be free from the ambush of fear and the enticements of fraud; the count so true and open that none shall gainsay it. Such a law should be absolutely non-partisan and impartial. It should give the advantage to honesty and the control to majori-

ties. Surely there is nothing sectional about this creed, and if it shall happen that the penalties of laws intended to enforce these rights fall here and not there it is not because the law is sectional, but because happily crime is local and not universal. Nor should it be forgotten that every law, whether relating to elections or to any other subject, whether enacted by the State or by the nation, has force behind it; the courts, the marshal or constable, the posse comitatus of a simple, inexpensive and permanent and the prison are all always behind the law.

#### Not Unfriendly to Any Section One cannot be justly charged with un

friendliness to any section or class who seeks

only to restrain violations of law and of per-sonal right. No community will find law-

lessness profitable. No community can al-ford to have it known that the officers who

are charged with the preservation of the

public peace and the restraint of criminal classes are themselves the product of fraud or violence. The magistrate is, then, without

respect and the law without sanction. The floods of lawlessness cannot be leveed and

made to run in one channel. The killing of a United States Marshal carrying a writ of

arrest for an election offense is full of prompting and suggestion to men who are

pursued by a City Marshal for a crime

against life or property. But it is said that this legislation will re-

vive race animosities, and some have even

suggested that when the peaceful methods of

suggested that when the pencerul methods of fraud are made impossible they may be sup-planted by intimidation and violence. If the proposed law gives to any qualified elector by a hair's weight more than his equal inflaence or detracts by so much from any other qualified elector it is fairly impeached. But if the law is equal and the animesifies it evokes grow out of the

of the recent tariff act, would operate most encherally for both Governments. This subject is now receiving attention.

# A Great Inventor Honored.

The restoration of the remains of John Erlesson to Sweden afforded a gratifying occusion to honor the memory of the great inventor, to whose genius our country owes so inuch, and to bear witness to the unbroken riendship which has existed between the land which bore him and our own, which cleimed him as a citizen. On the 2d of September last the commis-

sion appointed to revise the proceedings of the commission under the claims convention between the United States and Ven-ezuela of 1866, brought its labors to a close within the period fixed for that purpose. The proceedings of the late commission were characterized by a spirit of impartiality and a high sense of justice, and an incident which was for many years the subdiscussion between the two Governments has been disposed of in a manne alike honorable and satisfactory to both parties. For the settlement of the claim of the Venezuela Steam Transportation Company, which was the subject of a joint resoadopted at the last session of Congress, negotiations are still in progress and their early conclusion is anticipated.

Importance of the Consular Service.

The legislation of the past few years has evinced on the part of Congress a growing ealization of the importance of the consular service in fostering our commercial rela-tions abroad and in protecting the domestic revenues. As the scope of operations expands, increased provision must be to keep up the essential standard of efficiency. The necessity of some adequate meas-ure of supervision and inspection has been so o'ten presented that I need only commend the subject to your attention.

# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### THE GOVERNMENT'S RECEIPTS AND EX-PENDITURES.

Operations of the Silver Law Reviewed and a Longer Trial of the Measure Advocated-Besult of the Bill Passed to Prevent Smuggling.

The revenues of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, were \$463,963,080 55 and the total expenditures for the same period were \$338,618,584 52. The postal receipts have not hereto ore been included in the statement of these aggregates and for the purpose of comparison the sum of \$60,882,097 92 should be deducted from both sides of the account. The surplus for the year including the amount applied to the sinking fund was \$105,344,496 0.3. The receipts for 1890 were \$16,030,923 79 and the expenditures, \$15 739 871 in excess of those of 1889. The customs receipts increased \$5 835 842 88 and the receipts from internal revenue \$11,725,-191 89 while, on the side of expeditures, that for pensions was \$19,312,075 96 in ex-cess of the preceding year.

The Treasury statement for the current fiscal year partly actual and partly estimated, is as tollows: Receipts from all sources, \$406,000,000; total expenditures, \$354,060,000, leaving a surplus of \$52,000, 400-not taking the postal receipts into account on either side. The loss of revenue from customs for the last quarter is estimated at \$25,000,000, but from this is de-ducted a gain of about \$16,000,000, realized during the first four months of the year.

# Estimates for the Next Year.

For the year 1892 the total estimated recents are \$373,000,000 and the estimated expenditures \$357,852.209 42, leaving an estimated surplus of \$15,147,790,58 which, with a cash balance of \$52,000,000 at the ning of the year, will give \$67,147,790 58 as the sum available for the redemption of out-standing bonds or other uses. The estimates of receipts and expenditures for the Post-

THE WAR DEPARTMENT. QUITE A NUMBER OF GRATIFVING RE-SULTS ATTAINED.

A Noticeable Decrease in the List of Desertions-The Necessity for Coast Defenses-The Militia Should Continue to be

Encouraged. The report of the Secretary of War exhibits several gratitying results attained during the year by wise and unostentatious methods. The percentage of desertions from the army (an evil for which both Con-

gress and the department have long been seeking a remedy) has been reduced during the past year 24 per cent, and for the months of August and September, during which time the favorable effects of the act of June 16 were felt, 33 per pent as compared with the same months of 1889.

The results attained by a reorganization and consolidation of the divisons having charge of the hospital and service records of the volunteer soldiers are very remarkable. This change was effected in July, 1889, and at that time there were 40,654 cases awaiting attention, more than half of these being calls from the Pension Office for information necessary for the adjudication of pension claims. On the 30th day of June last,

726,000 acres of land. though over 300,000 new calls had com These contracts have, as required by law, there was not a single case that had not been been submitted to Congress for ratification

examined and answered. I concur in the recommendations of the Secretary that adequate and regular appro-priations be continued for coast delense works and Wahpeton, Sac and Fox, Iowa, Pottaand ordnance. Plans have been practically agreed upon and there can be no good reason for delaying the execution of them while the defenseless state of our great seaports fur-called to the fact that the appropriations nishes an urgent reason for wise expedition. The encouragement that has been extended to the militia of States, generally most appro-priately designated the "National Guard," should be continued and enlarged. These military organizations constitute in a large sense the army of the United States while about five-sixths of the annual cost of their maintenance is defrayed by the States.

# THE LEGAL RECORD.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE ATTORNEY GEN-ERAL'S OFFICE.

Special Attention Given to Violation of the Election Laws - Improvements in the Naturalization Statutes Suggested-Pool-Selling in the District of Columbia.

The report of the Attorney General is under the law submitted directly to Congress, but as the Department of Justice is one of the Executive Departments some re-crence to work done is appropriate here. A vigorous and, in the main, an effective effort has been made to bring to trial and nunishment all violators of the law; but, at the same time, care has been taken that frivolous and technical offenses should not be used to swell the fees of officers or to harass well disposed citizens.

Especial attention is called to facts connected with the prosecution of violations of the election laws, and of offenses against

United States officers. The number of convictions secured, very many of them upon pleas of guilty, will, it is hoped, have a salutary restraining influence. Government Officers Assaulted

There have been several cases where Post-

masters appointed by me have been sub-jected to violent interterence in the dis-charge of their efficial duties and to perse-

participate in inspection of the live cattle from this country landed on English docks, reduce that to the minimum. It is a source of congratulation that the anticipated influand during the several months they have been on duty no case of contagious pleuroence of these modern vessels upon the esprit de corps of the officers and seamen bas been pneumonia has been reported. This inspection abroad and the domestic inspection of fully realized. Confidence and pride in the live animals and pork products, provided ship among the crew are equivalent to a by the act of August 30, 1890, will secondary battery. Your favorable consid-eration is invited to recommendations of the afford as perfect a guaranty for the whole-someness of our meats offered for foreign consumption as is anywhere given to any food product, and its non-acceptance will quite clearly reveal the real motive of any

PENSION PROBLEMS. continued restriction of their use, and that THE AMOUNT OF MONEY REQUIRED BY having been made clear, the duty of the Ex-THE NEW LAWS. ecutive will be very plain. General Work Accomplished by the Interior Department-The Disposition of the

The information given by the Secretary of the progress and prospects of the beet sugar industry is full of interest. It has already Public Lands-The Mormons in Utah Will Bear Watching-Civil Service. passed the experimental stage, and is a con The report of the Secretary of the Interior mercial success. The area over which the

whibits with great fullness and clearness sugar beet can be successfully cultivated is very large, and another field crop of great the wast work of that great department and value is offered to the choice of the farmer the satisfactory results attained. The sug-The Secretary of the Treasury concurs in restions made by him are earnestly com the recommendation of the Secretary of Agnended to the consideration of Congress, riculture that the official supervision prohough they cannot all be given particular vided by the tariff law for sugar of domestic production shall be transferred to the Demention here. The several acts of Congress looking to the partment of Agriculture.

Suggestions for Congress.

and for the appropriations necessary to carry

wattomies and Absentee Shawnees and Cours

d'Alene tribes have not yet received the

been increased about 6,000.

diers.

The New Pension Statute.

The anticipated expenditure, while very

large, will not, it is believed, be in excess of the estimates made before enactment of law

This liberal enlargement of the general law

should suggest a more careful scrutiny of

The law relating to the civil service has, eduction of the larger Indian reservations so far as I can learn, been executed by those to the more ranid settlement of the Indiana having the power of appointment in the classified service with fidelity and imparnoon individual allotments, and the restoration to the public domain of lands in excess tiality, and the service has been increasingly satisfactory. The report of the commission of their needs, have been largely carried shows a large amount of good work done into effect, so far as the work was confined during the year with a very limited approto the Executive. Agreements have, been concluded since March 4, 1889, involving priation. the cession to the United States of about 14,

# THE WORK OF CONGRESS

CERTAIN TO HELP THE BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Volume of General Trade Has Beer Very Satisfactory-The Recent Disturbances Are Attributed Entirely to Influences From Abroad.

I congratulate the Congress and country upon the passage at the first session of the made in the case of the Sioux Indians hav not covered all the stipulated payments. Fitty-first Congress of an unusual number of This should be promptly corrected. If an agreement is confirmed, all of its terms laws of very high importance. That the results of this legislation will be the quickening, should be complied with without delay, and and enlargement of our manufacturing in-

full appropriations should be made. dustries, larger and better markets for our The policy outlined in my last anoual message in relation to the patenting of lands to settlers upon the public domain has been carried out in the administration of the Land Office. No general suspicion or imbreadstuffs and provisions both at home and abroad, more constant employment and better wages for our working people and an in" creased supply of a safe currency for the putation of fraud has been allowed to dela transaction of business I do not doublt the hearing of the adjudication of individual cases upon their merits. The purpose has been to perfect the title Some of these measures were enacted at so late a period that the beneficial effects upon

of honest settlers with such promptness that value of the entry might not be allowed by commerce which were in the contemplation of Congress have as yet but partially mani-fested themselves. The general trade and industrial condithe expense and extortions to which delay subjected the claimant. The average monthly issue of agricultural patents has

tions throughout the country during the year have shown a marked improvement. For many years prior to 1888 the mer-chandise balances of foreign trade had been The disability pension act which was ap largely in our favor, but during that year proved on the 27th of June last, has bee and the year following they turned against put into operation as rapidly as was pract us. It is very gratilying to know that the

cable. The increased clerical force provider last fiscal year again shows a balance in our was selected and assigned to work, and favor of over \$68,000,000. The bank clear-ings, which furnish a good test of volume of considerable part of the force engaged in examinations in field was recalled and business transacted, for the first ten months of the year 1890 show, as compared with the added to the working force of the office The examination and adjudication of same months of 1889, an increase for the whole country of about 8.4 per cent, while claims have, by reason of improved methods been more rapid than ever before. There i the increase outside of the city of New York no economy to Government in delay, while there is much hardship and injustice to solwas over 13 per cent.

## Increase of Bank Clearings.

During the month of October, the clearings of the whole country showed an in-crease of 3.1 per cent over October, 1889, while outside of New York the increase was 1114 per cent. These figures show that the bills for special relief, both as to the cases where relief is granted and as to the amount allowed. The increasing numbers and influence of the non-Mormon population in Uish are ob-served with satisfaction. The recent letter

perience, and the evil auguries as to its re-sults confounded by the market reports, the savings banks international trade balances. and the general prosperity of our people Already we begin to hear from abroad and from our custom houses that the prohibitory effect upon importations imputed to the act is not justified. The imports at the port of New York for the first three weeks of November were nearly 8 per cent greater than for the same

period in 1889, and 29 per cent greater than for the same period of 1888. And so far from being an act to limit exports, I con-fidently believe that under it we shall secure a larger and more profitable participation in foreign trade than we have ever enjoyed, and that we shall recover a proport participation in the ocean carrying trade of the world.

Rejection of Foreign Criticism.

The criticisms of the bill that have come to us from loreign sources may well be re-jected for repugnancy. If these critics really believe that the adoption by us of a free trade policy, or of tariff rates having reference solely to revenue, would diminish the participation of their own countries in the commerce of the world, their advocacy and promotion of speech and other forms of organized effect of this movement of our cople is a rare exhibition of unselfishness in trade.

And, on the other hand, if they sincerely believe that the adoption of a protective tariff policy by this country inures to their profit and our bust, it is noticeably strange that they should lead the outery against the authors of a policy so helpful to their countrymen, and crown with their favor those who would snatch from them a substantial share of trade with other lands already inadequate to their necessities.

There is no disposition among any of our people to promote prohibitory or retaliatory Our policies are adopted not to the hurt of others, but to secure for ourselves these advantages that tairly grow out of our favored position as a nation. Our form of government, with its incident of universal suffcage, makes it imperative that we shall save our working people from the agitations and distresses which scant work and wages

that have no margin for comfort always be get. But after all this is done it will be found that our markets are open to friendly commercial exchanges of enormous value to the other great powers.

without bartering for either our home market for such products of the farm and shop as our own people can supply or the wages of

vantages that only need better facilitie intercourse and transportation to secure for them large foreign markets. The reciprocity clause of the tariff acts wisely and effectively opens the way to secure a large reciproca trade in exchange for the free admission to our ports of certain products.

The right of indepent nations to make found in commercial treaties. What is given to one for an adequate agreed consideration

onld dispense with any import duties upon to context the state of the revenues was such that we context the state of the lower grades of sugar and molasses. That the large ad-vantage resulting to the countries producing

of American steamship lines. The rec ity clause of the tariff bill will be largely limited and its benefits retarded and dim ished if provision is not cotemporaneously made to encourage the establishment of first class steam communication between our ports and the ports of such nations as may meet our overtures for enlarged commercial

ated natural water sources and all necessary exchanges. The steamship, earrying the mails statedly reservoir sites should be held by the govern

and frequently and offering to passengers a comfortable, safe, and speedy transit, is all these lands. the first condition of foreign trade. It car-ries the order or the buyer, but not all that The United States should not, in my is ordered or bought. It gives to the sailopinion, undertake the construction of dams or canals, but should limit its work to such ing vessel such curgoes as are not urgent or perishable, and, indirectly at least, pro-motes that important adjunct of commerce. surveys and observations us will determine water supply, both surface and subterran-There is now both in this country and in the nations of Central and South America a ean, the areas capable of irrigation and the state of expectation and confidence as to in use, location and storage capacity of reservoirs. This done, the use of water and of the reservoir sites might be granted to the

creased trade that will give a greater significance to your prompt action upon this que respective States or Territories, or to indi-viduals or associations upon the condition tion. Early Action is Important.

The present situation of our mail com munication with Australia illustrates the importance of early action by Congress. The Oceanic Steamship Company maintains a line of steamers between San Francisco Sydney and Auckland, consisting of three vessels, two of which are of United States constituted.

registry and one of foreign registry. For the service done by this line in carrying the mails we pay annually the sum of \$46,000 arid than that those who occupy them should become the slaves of unrestrained being as estimated the full sea and United States inland postage, which is the limit fixed by law.

fixed by law. The colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand have been paying annually to these lines £37,000 for carrying the mails from Sydney and Auckland to San Franland values and crop results. office Department as a means for the rapid transmission of written com-The contract under which the paymunications is, I believe, upon terms, quite desirable. The ( ment has been made is now about to expire, and these colonies have refused to renew the contract unless the United States shall pay ment does not own or operate the railroads, and it should not, I think, own or operate a more equitable proportion of the who sum necessary to maintain the service. the telegraph lines. It does, however, seem to be quite practicable for the Goveru-One Thing to be Remedied.

I am advised by the Postmaster General that United States receives for carrying the Australian mails brought to San Fran currying cisco in these steamers by rail to Vancouver, an estimated annual income (of \$75,000, while, as I have stated, we are pay ng out for the support of the steamship line that brings this mail to us, only \$46 000, leaving an annual surplus resulting

from this service of \$29,000. The trade of the United States with Australia, which is in a considerable part car-ried by these steamers, and the whole of HARRISON STANDS FIRMLY BY which is practically dependent upon the mail communication, they maintain is largely in our favor. Our total exports of merchandise to Australasian ports during He Thinks a Federal Election Law is the Gne Thing Most Necessary-A Defense the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, were \$11,266,484, while the total imports of of the Right and Power of Congress in the Matter. merchandise from these ports were only \$1. If any intelligent and loyal company of

277.676. It we are not willing to see this important merican citizens were required to catalogue steam hip line withdrawn or continued with Vancouver substituted for San Francisco the essential human conditions of nation life, I do not doubt that with absolu as the American Terminal, Congress should put it in the power of the Postmaster Geo-eral to make a liberal increase in the unanimity they would begin with "free and honest elections." And it is gratifying to know that generally there is a growing and non-partisan demand for better election nount now paid for the transportation of this important mail.

## Another Necessary Feature.

The South Atlantic and Gulf ports must be set the depressing and undeniable fact that election laws and methods are cupy a very favored position toward the new and important commerce which the reciprocity clause of the tariff act and the sometimes cunningly contrived to secure postal shipping bill are designed to promote. Steamship lines from these ports to some northern port of South America, will almost certainly effect a connection between the railroad systems of the continents long before any continuous line of railroads can be put into operation. The very large appro-priation made at last session for the harbar of Gaiveston was justified, as it seemed to me, by these considerations. The great Northwest will feel the advan-

laws.

subject does not grow out of any large exercise the franchise for others as well as present demand for the use of these lands for themselves, then these animosities ought agriculture, but out of the danger that the not to be confessed without shame and water supply and the sites for the necessary catch basins may full into the hands of indinot be given any weight in the discussion without dishonor viduals or private corporations and be used to render subservient a large area dependent

Laws to be Enforced With Vigor. No choice is left to me but to enforce with upon such supply: The owner of water is the owner of lands, vigor all laws intended to secure to the citizen his constitutional rights and to r comowever the title may run. All unapproprimend that the inadequacies of such laws be promptly remedied. If to promote with zeal and ready interest every project for the ment for the equal use at fair rates of the development of its material interests, its mestead settlers who will eventually take

rivers, harbors, mines and factories, and the intelligence, peacs and security under the law of its communities and its homes is not accented as sufficient evidence of friendliness to any State or section. I cannot add connivance at election practices that not only disturb local results, but rob the elec-

tors of other States and sections of their most priceless political rights.

A WORD IN CONCLUSION.

Another Reminder of the Fact There is No Time to Waste.

that the necessary works should be con-structed and the water turnished at tair The preparation of the general appropria rates without discrimination, the rates to be subject to supervision by the Legislatures tion bill should be conducted with the greatest care and the closest scrutiny of expendior by boards of water commissioners duly tures. Appropriations should be adequate to needs of the public service, but they should be absolutely tree from prodigality. The essential thing to be secured is the common and equitable use at fair rates of the accumulated water supply. It were al-most better that these lands should remain I venture igain to remind you that the brief time remaining for consideration of the im-portant legislation now awaiting your at-tention offers no margin for waste. If the present duty is discharged with diligence, fidelity and courage, the work of the Fiftynonopolies controlling the one essential of first Congress may be confidently submitted to the considerate judgment of the people. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The use of the telegraph by the Post-

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 1, 1890.

Auction Sale

Of fine diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware, onyx and marble Governclocks, bronzes, etc. This is one of the fin-est stocks of goods in the city, all first-class, This is your opportunity to buy holiday goods in jeweirr at your own price. This stock and fixtures must be sold without re-serve previous to my removal to No. 36 Fifth avenue. All goods warranted. Sales ment to contract with telegraph con-panies. as it does with railroad companies, to carry at specified rates such communications as the senders may designate for this method daily at 10"A. M., 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. Ladies

of transmission. I recommend that such legislation be en especially invited. M. S. Соних, Diamond expert and jeweler, 533 Smithacted as will enable the Postoffice Department fairly to test by experiment the ad-vantages of such a use of the telegraph. field street.

#### An Assured Fact.

An order given Kennedy for anything. from an ice to a banquet, is certain to be delivered on time. Sixth street and Duquesue way.

#### Marquise Bings.

We have just mounted a new lot, more beautiful than ever, in diamonds and em-eralds, diamonds and rubies, diamonds and sapphires, and diamonds and opals. Don's miss these. DURBIN & MCWATTY,

	•	Jewelers,
al	TUSU	'53 Fifth avenue.
te		

My "Comfort" glasses, and how to use your eyes, will strengthen and preserve your sight. PROF. LITTLE, Graduate Optician, Smithfield and Sixth avenue, with Biggs & Co.

ANNUAL holiday and clearing sale com mences Moaday, December 1. Bargains in all departments. HUGUS & HACKE TISSU

CABINET photos \$1 00 per dozen; good work; prompt delivery. LIES' POPULAR GALLERY, 10, 12 Sixth #

sometimes cumularly control to secure minority control, while violence completes the shortcomings of fraud. In my last annual message I suggested that the de-velopment of existing law providing a Federal supervision of Congressional elections offscred an effective method of reforming these abuses. The need of such a TTSu law has manifested itself in many parts of the country, and its wholesome restraints Music Teachers And others who buy sheet music, music

me, by these considerations. The great Northwest will feel the advan-tage of trunk lines to the South as well as to the East and of the new markets opened for their surplus food products and for many of their manufactured products. I had occasion in May last to transmit to

our working people. In many of the products of wood and iron, and in meats and breadstuffs, we have ad-As to Reciprocal Relations

special reciprocal trade concessions is well established, and does not impair either the comity due to other powers or what is known as the "invored nation clause," so generally

cannot be claimed by another freely. The state of the revenues was such that we

Development of Larger Markets. From the time of my induction into office the duty of using every power and influence given by law to the Executive Department for the development of larger markets for our products, especially our farm products, has been kept constantly in mind, and no effort has been or will be spared to promote that end. We are under no disadvantage in

any foreign market except that we pay our workmen and workwomen better wages than are paid elsewhere-better abstractly and better relatively to the cost of the necessaries of life. I do not doubt that a very largely increased foreign trade is accessible to us